

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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## VOORHEES'S SPEECH.

The Senator's Address to His Colleagues in Favor of Repeal.

## THE TALL SYCAVORE DROPS.

Mr. Hepburn, Comptroller Under Harrison, Favors the Sherman Law—Some Good Silver Speeches—Other Washington Topics.

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.**—To-day there was gathered within the walls of the Senate chamber, a larger attendance of Senators on the floor and spectators in the galleries than there has been seen for many a day. The occasion was the announcement that the Senate was to be addressed by Mr. Voorhees, Dem., Indiana, chairman of the Finance Committee, in support of the bill reported by him disowning the purchase of silver bullion. The speech was listened to from beginning to end with close and eager attention, both on the floor and in galleries.

Mr. Hepburn used a point resounding for the reduction of salaries of all government employees above \$1,000.

Mr. Voorhees began his speech by summing up the Finance Committee, in support of the bill, reported by him disowning the purchase of silver bullion.

The fact had been spreading more than a quarter of an hour when he noticed Mr. Stewart (Rep.) of Nevada rise as if to put a question, but Mr. Voorhees called him to his seat and resumed the delivery of his speech.

He was soon again interrupted—this time by applause in the galleries, followed by an encomium on President Cleveland. This was directed by Vice-President Stevenson, who happened to be near the galleries, about 9 A.M. He referred to Mr. Voorhees's speech.

Mr. Voorhees after stating the reason for calling the extra session of Congress and reciting the lack of confidence in the government was by no means the cause of the financial conciliation, but rather the "part," which placed us in a position of buying not a commercial friend in any nation on earth, declared that the greatest country in the world, whose interests commerce exceeded in value the entire foreign commerce and carrying trade of Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Holland, Russia and Belgium combined should be as progressive in international commerce as others. Money was simply a medium for the exchange of value, made no difference what this medium was, it only required the stamp of the government to create its value, but it was the duty of the government to furnish sound and reliable constitutions money for the people.

At this point it seemed he was confronted by a very wise precedent or paralle in American history, and in whose name financial panic, grim and distress had been invoked and for whose repeal his Congress had been convened. Mr. Voorhees briefly stated the incidents of the birth of the law, which were "as from the womb of the earth." He insisted that no compromise was effected, in the last stand ready to vote it down by voting for its repeal. In other words, having induced the producers of silver to surrender their right to its free coinage, in exchange for the right to sell four and one-half million ounces per month of its own, the Senate or from Ohio and its owners on that side of the chamber, had been waiting and anxious ever since to break the compact, repeat the consideration on which the compact was made, and save the victims of misapplied confidence by hancet, without either the privilege of coming their silver, or seeing it as a mercantile commodity to the government. The act was not intended in good faith for the coinage of silver at all. On the contrary, it emanated from the enemies of silver money, and its purpose was to degrade, disunite and disgrace this one of the precious metals until it could no longer hold its place with gold as a part of the specific basis of this country and of the world. In recouping silver to a mercantile commodity, on a level with the products of the field and farm, and issuing treasury certificates on account of its market value, there could be but one effect—the dignity and stability of the great money metal, it fell into the hands of specie, with gold, its supply and total destruction.

WHY IT WOULD REPEAL.

As a firm, unflinching believer in silverism, and as an uncompromising supporter of the courage and use of gold and silver as the standard money of the country, without discriminating against either metal, Mr. Voorhees said he voted against the passage of the Sherman Act, and for the same reason he would vote for its repeal. The outcry in certain quarters at this time, that those who vote for the repeal of this measure are enemies of silver as money, and in favor of its demonetization, was not only so, as far as he was concerned, but in the last of what had happened in the past, it was absurd.

CONCERNING A SUBSTITUTE.

The question had been asked whether a vote should be given for its unconditional repeal, or whether, before a substitute must be agreed upon. Mr. Voorhees would at once indicate his confessed evil from the body of our laws, and secure in connection with its repeal, or afterwards by an independent measure, as the success of its immediate repeal, and the primary duty of the hour might at the time arise, a sound financial system, embracing the coinage of silver on an equality with gold. In making this statement, he only expressed the declaration of the Mr. Dickinson (Rep.) of Illinois read

against the Bank amendments to the

Wilson bill.

Mr. Lane (Dem.) of Illinois contended that a silver dollar was equal to a gold dollar. He was here for free coinage, and might God forgive him if he forgot his duty.

Mr. Newlands (Pop.) of Nevada voiced

the views of his region which are

vigorous advocates the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Bynum (Dem.) of Indiana in advocating the Wilson bill, said that unless only the vast majority of people believed that the Sherman law was responsible for the evils described by the President, the free coinage of silver at this time would be the severest blow that could be struck at the metal.

Free coinage here meant silver monometalism, and no one was arguing to destroy the silver more utterly than the advocates of the Bland amendment.

Mr. Hepburn, (Rep.) Iowa, ridiculed the idea that participation could be eliminated from this debate, and said, "Speaker Reed in the most insulting terms," for asking that an amendment should be eliminated from his discussion. He opposed the repeal of the Sherman law, and he protested against the existing process of amendment by which the Democratic party attempted to give the responsibility of repeal upon the Republican leaders. He believed that the Sherman law in its operation was beneficial, at all times and it was not harmful to say. The true way to solve the financial question was to come by wise and judicious legislation, and the practice of trace to see in our favor. Appraise, let us buy less abroad; let our patriotic men be preserved to us as a trust and a blessing to the present and future generations. There has been no business disturbance in connection with silver, so little, until after the steady and unremitting attempt to ban it to death in 1873. He submitted to the Western Senators the very existence and honor of the true silver currency require the "air and legitimate coinage of silver rather than its banishment."

Continuing, Mr. Voorhees denounced the idea of issuing more coins as a scheme to entice the bankers and capitalists. The national bank laws were a disgrace to the country. The banks had been given to all ends but self-interest and had even attempted to seize the government by the throat in time of need.

Every proposal to put money in circulation and win back people of caly, he was always fearful, if pronounced by those interested in minimizing the wages and exchanging the value of property. Every effort which tended to make the people independent of banks and of bankers was monometalism, and may recognize President Cleveland as one.

The Republican party was asked to admit that the evolution which led the country came from the Sherman law.

Mr. Chancery (Rep.), New York, offered a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring that there was no lawful election of United States Senator in Kansas by the joint assembly which met in January, 1883, and that John Martin would be entitled to a seat as Senator.

The vote on the resolution to seat Mr. Martin was postponed until Wednesday at 5 p.m.

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## SILVER THE TREVE.

Congressmen Continue the Discussion of the Abandoning Topic.

Mr. Blane (Rep.) of Nevada voices the censures of his region which are vigorous advocates the free coinage of silver.

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## IOWA REPUBLICANS.

F. D. Jackson Nominated for Governor on the Second Ballot.

## A BREVET-C PLATFORM.

The Convention Decides that Prohibition is No Test of Republicanism and Favors Local Option—Pensions and Democracy.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 23.—At the close of Chairman Lawrence's address in the Republican convention to-day an attempt was made to delay the nomination of the Governor until after the report of a committee on resolutions had been received. Nearly an hour was spent in discussing the project and as the committee did not appear, the convention proceeded to select a candidate for Governor. Ten caucuses were held before the convention and a ballot was taken when required. While number of votes cast, 20, necessary to a choice (Mr. F. D. Jackson, 103½; Lafayette Young, 21½; M. Draper, 5; W. C. Corbett, 4½; T. S. Colvin, 3; A. Bertram, 5½; W. B. Henderson, 3½; James Clark, 2).

A second ballot was taken and various caucuses swung swiftly to Jackson. He received more than 800 votes and on motion of Captain Lee, of Appanoose county, the motion was made unanimous. The nominating in New York on business and has not been in Iowa for two weeks.

The committee on resolutions submitted its report which was read by the chairman, S. M. Clark, editor of the *Knox City Spy*, as follows:

"That government is, for and by the people, and that the object of a government should be to maintain and promote the liberty, safety, happiness and welfare of all the people."

"That in going into another general election it is advisable to call a public attention to the fact as a test of the two great political parties, that the campaign claims of the Democratic party in the election of 1892 have proved, as so far as the claims made by the Republican party have shown true. Not an argument made by the Democratic party as to the McKinley law or reciprocity, not a claim of the claimed good results of Democratic success has come true, but to the holding of the pensions of Union soldiers, in business years past, in its main manufacturers closed, in suspended bankruptcy, in the growing, but a multitude of tramps, in failing wages of thousands working people discharged from employment, in the monetary stringency, in the prevailing war times and public distresses, as fulfillment of what Republicans pretended with astute warraints as to the known capacity of the Democratic party to distress and afflict the American people."

"That the test is, in effect, the policy of reciprocal trade, especially between the United States and the other countries of the new world, was a distinctive and beneficial measure of Rep. Read State our shop, from song great good to this nation, and we regret and deplore that it did not come from the organization and the Stateship of James G. Blaine into the imminent hands of native ingenuity and native Democratic traits."

"That when President Cleveland said in his recent message to Congress that 'our effort to financial integrity' will the evils of inflation as reflected in Congressional legislation, following the currency and coinage bill, the largest producing cause of the financial effect of the threatened Democratic attempt to overthrow protection and a protective tariff, as an otherwise wise measure known as the McKinley law, and so those American manufacturers and, over time, the industries that give profit to employment to European capital the American dollar."

"That for the relief of the people, to go to stability to business and security to savers and creditors alike, the law should provide that the payment of debts shall be the return of equivalent purchasing power, estimated by ant, rem, interest and the wages of labor, so that the creditors receive no less and the debtor, mortgagee or other, save to pay no more than the purchasing power that passed from the creditor to the debtor when the debt was contracted."

"That it is of prime importance to all the American people that a sound currency be maintained, a uniform purchasing power. That we are in favor of maintaining a go. and silver money as an inter-legal tender for the payment of debts. And in doing this, Congress is a provider that every country, whether go. or silver, or paper, shall be kept at equal value."

"That we are opposed to State bank money or any re-establishment of that system of local 'shin plasters' and 'wild cat' currency, which proved so disastrous in the past."

"That it is our belief that the assau is made up in the system of pensions by this administration because in a few cases pensions were alleged to be fraudulently obtained, a pretext to attack and destroy the whole system and a menace to the honor of our brave and deserving national heroes."

"That our position is not of republicanism. The General Assembly has given to the State a prohibitory law as strong as any that has ever been enacted by any country. Like any other criminal statute, its retention, modification or repeal, must be determined by the General Assembly, elected by and in sympathy with the people, and to whom is relegated the subject to take such action as they may deem just and best in the matter, maintaining the present law as those portions of the State where it is now or can be made effective, and give to the railroads such methods of controlling and regulating the liquor traffic as will best serve the cause of temperance and morality."

The resolutions further commend the Republican party for the high wages it has secured to working people; announces a cheap and depreciated money of low purchasing power; urges the administration of Benjamin Harrison. The liquor laws in the platform resulted in a long drawn out controversy, Judge R. Sturte of Colorado, moved to

## A REPEAL BILL.

The Finance Committee Present a Reshare in the Senate.

## SUBSTITUTE BY SILVER MEN.

Mr. Sliley, the Lone Silver Man From Pennsylvania Makes a Stirring Speech in the House—The Night Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Finance committee of the Senate presented today by the chairman, Mr. Voorhees, a bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, containing a provision that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between gold and silver coins. The majority of the committee, through its spokesman, Mr. V. M. presented a substitute fixing the number of grains of silver to be contained in the dollars in 10-cent, quarters and dimes at a 20 to 1 ratio. The bill and substitute went on the calendar and their consideration is to begin on Tuesday next after the morning hour.

The bill, to allow nations to increase their circulation up to the par value of their coins on deposit, occupied the attention of the Senate for most of the day. There was a long discussion on the amendment offered by Mr. A. A. (Dem.) of Nebraska for the cessation of interest on the bonds on which the increase is to be based; and on the amendment offered by Mr. Cooley (Dem.) of Missouri for the recognition in greenbacks of such 2 per cent. bonds as may be offered. Mr. A. A.'s amendment was defeated 39 to 1—*anc.* Mr. Cooley's had not been acted upon when the Senate adjourned.

CANNOT GIVE SILVER FOR GOLD.

A communiqué from the Secretary of the Treasury was presented, and read on the subject of gold and silver payments. It is herein stated that on several occasions recently a coin has been presented to the Treasury in exchange for silver dollars and that the exchange has not been made because silver dollars were required to be held in the Treasury to cover outstanding silver certificates and treasury notes; and that at present the department would not and could not exchange silver dollars for gold if requested to do so.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The bill for the increase of national bank circulation was then taken up and Mr. A. A. (Dem.) of Nebraska, advocated the adoption of the amendment offered by him to suspend interest on the bonds on which the increased circulation is based.

X. R. Stewart of Nevada declared that the Sherman act must not be repealed until the bill in question was investigated and discussed, and the condition of silver as a money metal provided for.

Mr. McPherson (Dem.) of New Jersey, argued against the A. A. amendment as it failed to defeat the whole measure.

Mr. Hinsdale (Rep.) of Nebraska, opposed the co-sponsor's amendment and favored the immediate passage of the bill.

During his argument a colloquy arose between Mr. Manderson and Mr. Pugh of Arkansas on the subject of the Sherman bill, and circled around which Mr. Manderson illustrated what he thought would be the result of re-opening that system by an amendment offered by Senator Hawley. A statement on the Mississippi bill indicated a wool station. The caravans used to bring there was wood for sale. "Yes, pony of?" "Will you take the ponies of the Grand Canyon?" "Yes." "What rate?" "Gold or corn."

Mr. Manderson did not want to see the restoration of State bank circulation on that basis.

The discussion of the bill was resumed and Mr. Pugh (Dem.) spoke against the national banking system. The national banks would have to go to their usefulness had expired and they should no longer control the earth. Mr. A. A.'s amendment was rejected.

THE HOUSE SESSION.

The new members of the House continue to come to the front. The star success of the day was covered by Mr. Sliley of Pennsylvania, who on a member of the State delegation who is opposed to placing the United States upon a single gold standard and who is a firm advocate of bimetallism. He spoke three hours, with a great deal of animation. He immediately took his place among the orators, the bigwigs and the humorists of the house.

He spoke in support of the proposition suggested by Mr. Johnson of Ohio, providing that the notes of United States bonds might be paid in securities with the government, receiving therefore treasury notes. The time had come when the clearing houses of the great cities should no longer dominate and control the policy of the 70,000,000 workers of this land. The bigwigs were as anxious as were the gentlemen on the other side to put a species end to the present depression, and this end could be obtained here and now by enacting a law the Johnson proposition.

There were various causes for the present panic. One of these was that the gentleman from Ohio Mr. Harter, ex-Congressman from Massachusetts (George Frederic Williams), had now got in speeches and through the magazines had become necessary for a single gold standard, and had tried to implement.

Mr. Sliley then caused some anger by the manner in which he paid his respects to the New York Reform club, the bankers and the gold bugs. Since Mr. Sliley had been in Washington, he had been asked why he was so comfortable in this world's goods, and coming from Pennsylvania, should take the position he now did. His reply was, "the people of Pennsylvania could sit, read, write and think. They read their Bibles and they knew that the command was as true to-day as it had been when it was handed down from Sinai. 'Thou shall not steal.'

He admitted his identity and went to the police. He had something over \$200 in his possession when arrested. Koeting was not sick out, was suffering from sore feet.

OUR GOVERNOR TALKS.

CHAMBERS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Governor Davis & Ware of Colorado arrived at Jamestown yesterday and will deliver an address from the Chautauqua platform on Sunday, the occasion being Grange Day. Governor Ware while discussing the silver question to-night said that he decided the price of silver was because Congress hadlessness the tendency to interfere with the right to coin silver.

"Congress authorizes free coinage," he said, "you will see the price of silver go to \$20 per ounce, where it was years ago, and a go. can't stop it. The moment free coinage begins the price of silver will advance."

BANK RESUMPTIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 18.—The Bank of Marionville, which is connected with the Bank of Springfield, both of which failed during the last two weeks, resumed business this morning, and it is believed that the Bank of Springfield will be open to the public again in a few weeks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The First National Bank of Anthony, Kan., which suspended payment July 2, 1893, having completed with the conditions imposed by the comptroller of the currency and its cashier being unimpaired, was to-day permitted to re-open its doors.

## A WEEK OF CRIMES.

Administration forces and it will be apt to pass the House.

A SILVER AMENDMENT.

But it is uncertain to be a part of the plan of the silver men to have an amendment offered providing for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 20 to 1, or for any other silver proportion which may prove to be greater strength in the House. On this amendment the silver men in the Senate can get a test vote without involving the consideration of the Sherman proposal. If the amendment is carried it dispenses with the repeal of the Sherman law, and they are confident that the composite financial measure, silver and gold, can be got through the House.

The silver men however prove not to be strong enough to adopt the amendment the Sherman law will still remain in the statute books, and by preventing a vote on it they can get the test vote.

RANK BILL MAY BECOME A LAW.

In the meanwhile the calculations are that the rank bill is a measure of relief which will become the law. This would relieve the situation from one point of view and leave the silver question just where it is. In other words, they propose either to adopt such silver legislation as they are willing to accept the place of the Sherman law, in the form of an amendment to the rank bill, or else to preserve the Sherman law itself. By this plan they avoid the danger should they be in the minority of being defeated in a vote on the repeal of. They propose to get their test vote before the repeal of is up for consideration.

Mr. Blount in Denver.

DENVER, Aug. 20.—Speaking of his mission to Hawaii in a general way Mr. Blount said to-day:

"I cannot fail to you about my report to the President, for it is a matter that is to be kept in strict secrecy by me but I am willing to answer any questions of a general nature. Business matters are somewhat stringent on the islands, but growing easier at the time and the sale of government bonds, some \$400,000 a short time ago will enable the government to repair the harbor to some extent and to make some other improvements. Certain matters go through that are now in contemplation there will be a boom in the islands which will enliven a branch of business."

One feature of Mr. Blount's experience in Honolulu was which he expressed utmost satisfaction was the facility with which everybody approached the subject of his mission there. Perhaps, it was the intense interest shown in his efforts to advance the prosperity of the people and the welfare of the nation.

Mr. Carting (Dem.) of Mississippi said that he would vote for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and he would vote against any proposition directly or indirectly looking to the free coinage of silver in this country at this time as a money metal.

Mr. Everett (Dem.) of Massachusetts raised his voice in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. He spoke in favor of the rank bill, and he would not hold back responsibility for the same. He had read the President's message between the lines and he was satisfied that the President was actually a friend to the bill.

Mr. Livingston (Dem.) of Georgia favored bimetallism and the plan question which was presented was between a single gold standard and bimetallism. It was proposed by placing the United States on a single gold standard to put this country into the hands of a receiver and turn it over to England. The gentleman from Kentucky Mr. McCleary had spoken in favor of an international monetary conference. Why not have an interstate monetary conference? He would not hold back responsibility for the same. He had read the President's message between the lines and he was satisfied that the President was not a party of progress. Republican appearance. There was no Democratic party any more, it was President Cleveland's party.

Mr. Simson (Rep.) of Kansas spoke in favor of the free coinage. He severely criticized the Democratic party for its adoption of the rank bill.

The Democratic party was not a party of progress. Republican appearance. There was no Democratic party any more, it was President Cleveland's party.

EVENING SESSION.

There were about twenty-five members present when the House met at 8 o'clock after recess.

Mr. Morgan (Dem.) of Missouri advocated the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Wilson (Rep.) of Kansas spoke in favor of the rank bill and he was in a conservative manner. He was in favor of the rank bill, and he would vote against any proposition directly or indirectly looking to the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Blount (Rep.) of Georgia raised his voice in favor of an international monetary conference. Why not have an interstate conference? He would not hold back responsibility for the same.

Mr. Richards (Dem.) of Ohio, never having been a member of the House, addressed the President Cleveland right in attacking the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill. The purchase of the president's business department.

EVENING SESSION.

After a recess, to a crowded gallery, but a very small attendance on the part of Mr. Curtis, (Rep.) of Kansas, spoke in support of the rank bill, but in a conservative manner. He was in favor of the rank bill, and he would vote against any proposition directly or indirectly looking to the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Carter (Dem.) of Missouri, addressed the House in favor of the free coinage of silver. To nominate or not to nominate silver was the question that confronted Congress. There was no sense in wrangling about the same.

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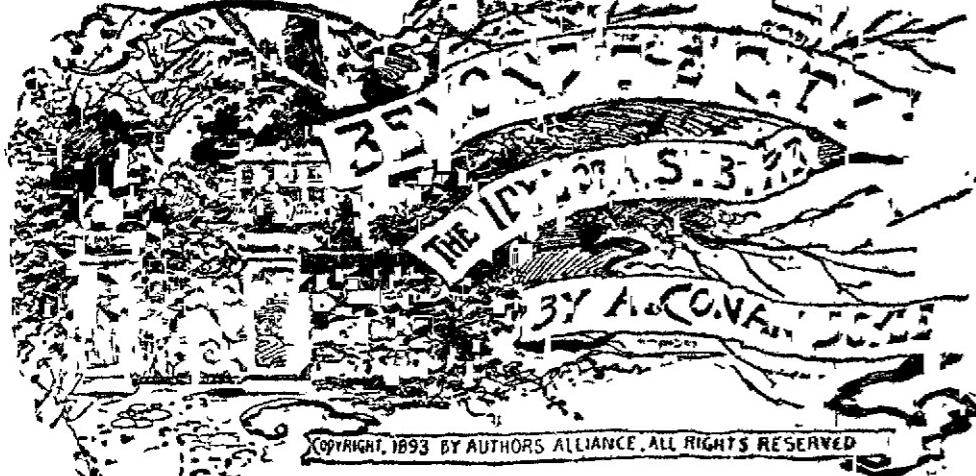
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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

The new tenants of these adorning villas in the London suburbs are Admiral Dr. Waller, with a son Harold, Dr. Waller, with two motherless daughters, Clara and da, and Mrs. Westmacott and her nephew Charles. Mrs. Westmacott is one of the muscular, emancipated sisterhood, with rambles, views and manners.

**CHAPTER II.**—There is a common tennis court for the villas, and the neighbors quickly get acquainted. Young Denver is attentive to Ida Walker and Charles Westmacott to Clara. The doctor is fascinated by the brilliant Mrs. Westmacott and lends his name to advance the cause of woman's rights. IV.—Clara is mystified by the full confidence of Charles and her sister Ida. The latter couples the name of Harold Denver with her secret.

V and VI.—Mrs. Westmacott surprises Clara with a hint about her nephew and Ida. Harold unexpectedly clinches it with the avowal that she (Clara) and not Ida is his choice.

VII and VIII.—Charles is accepted by Ida. The sisters discover that their father intends to propose to Mrs. Westmacott, whom he has held up to them as being a model woman. IX and X.—The doctor suddenly finds his domestic happiness upset by a reform craze in his usually conventional daughters. Rum and cigarettes invade their boudoir. Clara devotes all her time to chemistry and Clara to the study of navigation. This probably only brings out the report that the girls will take his advice to live up to Mrs. Westmacott's standard. After scenes in which divided skirts and a wine supper go to gentlemen friends play a part, he commands that they give up Mrs. Westmacott.

**CHAPTER XI.****A POLT FROM THE BLITZ.**

So by the cleverness of two girls a carabou was hunted away and turned into sunshine. One of them, alas, another could be so easily dispersed. Of these three households which fate had gathered together two had already been snatched by "ties of love." It was destined, however, that a sort of another sort should connect the Westmacotts with the Bay Denvers.

Between the admiral and the widow a very curious feeling had existed since the day when the old seaman had last come down and changed his opinions, granting to the young woman all that he had refused to the reformer. His own frank and downright nature respected the same qualities in his neighbor, and a friend was sprang up between them which was more like that which exists between two men, founded upon esteem and a community of tastes.

"By the way, admira," said Mrs. Westmacott this morning as they were together down to the station, "I understand that it is my duty of yours to intercede with your husband to have him pay his devotions to Miss Walker, is doing something upon change."

"Yes, ma'am, and there's no man of his age who is doing so well." Ed's drawing a head, I can tell you, madam. Some of those that start with him are in London now, I think, for his £500 last year, and before he goes to be making up the four figures."

"To reason, as far as I have small investments to make in the time to come, and my present idea is a rascal. I should be very glad to do it through your son."

"It is very kind of you, ma'am. My partner is away on a holiday, and I don't know where he is. You know he doesn't want to be disturbed, so I will just tell you what my wife says to the matter."

As he judged home would be long and perplexing, he was surprised to meet a short distance from him and to see Harold running down the road after him.

"Why, dad," he cried. "I have just come from town, and the first thing saw was your back as you were walking away. But you are such a quick walker that I can't run after you."

The admira's smile of pleasure had broken his stern face into a handsome wrinkles. "You are very 'today,' said he."

"Yes, I wanted to consult you."

"Nothing wrong?"

"Oh, not only an inconvenience."

"What is it, then?"

"How much have we in our private account?"

"Pretty fair. Some £800, I think."

"Oh, half that will be ample. It was rather thoughtlessness of Pearson."

"What, then?"

"We, you see, dad, when he went away upon his little tour to have us to him, he took account us so well. He told me that there was enough at the bank for a claim. I had occasion on Tuesday to pay away two cheques, one for £80 and the other for £20, and here they are returned with a bank notice that we have a ready overdrawn to the extent of some hundreds."

The admira looked very grave. "What's the meaning of that, then?" he asked.

"Oh, it can easily be set right. You see, Pearson invests all the spare capital and keeps as small a margin as possible in the bank. So it was too late for him to allow me even to run a risk of having a check returned. I have written to him and demanded his authority to get out some stock, and I have written an explanation to these people. In the meantime, however, I have got to issue several orders, so I am a better transfer part of our private account to meet them."

"Quite so, my boy. A man's mine is yours. But who do you think Pearson is? He is Mrs. Westmacott's brother."

"Real? What a singular thing. Well, I can see a likeness now that you mention it. They have got the same mark of face."

"He has been warning me against him—says he is the greatest pirate in London. I hope that is a right boy, and that we may not incur his ire in other waters."

Harold turned a little pale as he heard Mrs. Westmacott's opinion of his senior partner. He gave sharp and substance to certain vague fears and suspicions of his own which had been pushed back as often as they occurred themselves as being too monstrous and fantastic for belief.

"But why, madam?"

"Because he is tied to one of the deepest, best foxes in the whole city of London."

"Clara Pearson, ma'am? What can you know of him? He bears a good name."

"No one in this world knows Clara Pearson as I know him, admira. I warn you because I have a friendly feeling both for you and for your son. The man is a rogue, and you had best avoid him."

"But Harold's letter to his partner was crossed by a letter from his partner to Harold. It lay awaiting him upon the breakfast-table next morning, and it sent the heart into his mouth as he read it and caused him to spring up from his chair with a white face and staring eyes.

"My boy! My boy!"

"I am ruined, mother, ruined—ruined!" He stood gazing wistfully in front of him, while the sheet of paper fluttered down onto the carpet. Then he dropped back into the chair and sank his face in his hands. His mother sat her arms around him in instant, while the admira, with shaking fingers, picked up the letter from the floor and adjusted his glasses to read it.

"My dear Denver, it ran, 'by the time this reaches you I shall be out of the reach of yourself or of any one else who may desire an interview. You need not search for me, for I assure you that this letter is posted by a friend, and that you will have trouble in vain if you try to find me. I am sorry to leave you in such a tight place, but one or other of us must be squeezed, and on the whole I prefer that it should be you.'

The admira was silent. "Well," cried he, "Now that I think of it there is a likeness."

"He is a man of iron, admira—a man without heart. I should suspect you if I were so bold as you what I have learned from my brother. My brother's wealth was divided equally between us. His own share is run through in five years, and it has risen since then by every trick of a cunning, low-minded man, by base, crafty, by legal culprises, by prima facie, in imitation, to urge me out of my share as well. There is no villainy of which the man is not capable. Oh, show my brother, Jeremiah, I know him, and I am prepared for him!"

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## THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.  
Per annum \$60 Six months \$300  
Three months \$150 One month \$50  
WEEKLY—in ADVANCE.  
Per annum \$12 Six months \$72  
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All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be paid in not later than Tuesday noon.

W. A. PLATT, B. A. RISLEY,  
Editor. Manager

## MR. CRISP'S COMMITTEE.

The Speaker has made up his committee so as to suit the President pretty well. Mr. Wilson goes to the head of Ways and Means—list of the Presidents appointment, and the rest of the Democrats on the committee, with the possible exception of Cochran and Bynum, are strong tars for revenue on men who will carry out the Presidents policy to a dot. The six Republicans on his committee are a very strong minority, as of them having served there before, and a young man of exceptional ability. But there are only six of these, so of course they cannot be expected to affect much the course of legislation.

## UNFILLED SEATS IN THE SENATE.

The question which is now before the United States Senate, and on which a vote is to be taken on Monday, is one that involves the integrity of that body, and an interpretation of the United States Constitution. It ought to be decided without any reference whatever to any outside issue like the tariff or silver, but purely on its own merits.

Briefly stated, the question is this: Is a State entitled to meet at the regular time for choosing a United States Senator and not fail to exercise its constitutional right to make such choice, as the Governor of the State is entitled to do? The vacancy which ensues upon the expiry of the term of the outgoing Senator?

The only section of the Constitution that bears upon this point is Sec. 3 of Art. I, as it now stands: "And if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

It is clear that appointments cannot be made by the Governor, under the internal authority of this section, in case of a senator's refusal by the Legislature to accept. It is urged, however, that the makers of the Constitution meant to have every State represented in the Senate, and that such a wilful refusal of a legislator is to act as occurred last winter is a flagrant infraction and must be a prima facie remedy. On the other hand it is urged that if the Legislature of a State refuses to act when the Constitution says it shall, no construction, remedy is available, and the State must suffer for the neglect of its Legislature by using part of its representation in the Senate.

It is a theoretical question, and one on which men may differ with perfect honesty and good faith. We fear, however, that Senators will be apt to vote for or against the three claimants, not on constitutional grounds at all, but because the three appointees are a supposition to be "serving men."

## CLEVELAND'S COMMERCIAL COUR.

Secretary Carlisle, acting as the agent of the President, has made demands of the North American Commercial company for \$289,781.45, being money agreed to be paid to the rents of the Pivotal Company and privilege of carrying sea.

In order that the facts of this case may be understood, it is necessary to go back a little. In 1889 the lease ran out, and it was felt that the government could get better terms than had since 1888. Several companies made bids for the lease, and it was finally awarded to the North American Commercial company, at a rent of \$8.00 per year for each ship, the catch to be limited to \$100,000. This assured the company of an income based on 100,000 ships per year, and on that basis it was to pay \$800,000, and to take care of the natives within jurisdiction. But the Secretary of the Treasury had the power to limit the catch in any one year; and in 1890 it became clear that the seals were decreasing at an alarming rate, and Secretary Foster forced the canceling of more than 7500 seals. At the same time, in virtue of the tremendous reduction, making the contract of the commercial company onerous and unprofitable, he reduced the rent.

Now Attorney-General May says the Secretary has power to reduce the rent, and therefore the company must pay the full rate as set forth in the original contract. Law is law, and if the present Attorney-General is right, and Pennington was not, the courage of the previous Attorney-General was wrong, then the company must pay up. But if law is law, equity's equity, and it changed many votes upon the question seems only fair that when all expectations are at issue. It is not a "campaign of accusations" as to the size of a contract, or success, but a monomaniacal effort to sustain the Sherman act and recommendations to substitute measures by which the currency of the country may continue to be increased." Then, quoting from the message:

"The debate can hardly be said to have been carried on in the House yesterday. The first few weeks of the silver debate was conducted in the House yesterday. The question has been discussed at a good deal of length, and it has passed. The interest seems to have been waning since the first day, despite the fact that some eloquent and spirited speeches have been made on both sides of the question. With occasional exceptions the silver speeches have been from the members from the South and West and the remarks favoring unconditional re-

peal have been from Eastern members. A notable exception to the latter case was that of Mr. Sibley, the only present Attorney-General in right, and Pennington was not, the courage of the previous Attorney-General was wrong, then the company must pay up. But if law is law, equity's equity, and it changed many votes upon the question seems only fair that when all expectations are at issue. It is not a "campaign of accusations" as to the size of a contract, or suc-

cess, but a monomaniacal effort to sustain the Sherman act and recommendations to substitute measures by which the currency of the country may continue to be increased." Then, quoting from the message:

"This is not enough to sustain the complete rejection of silver by the United States, and the exclusive use of gold to supply the increasing currency needs, is any sense a hazardous experiment. His policy has, indeed, been urged by international metallists in order to bring about an international revolution in favor of the free coinage of silver at the old ratio. But Mr. Cleveland does not agree to this end in view. He certainly takes the ground that the present panic in which the value of every kind of currency has increased due to the fear that our silver currency will depreciate. He therefore calls for the unconditional acceptance of the issue of silver as the remedy for the present distress.

The Southerners believe in sectionalism before the rebellion, either in perpetuity or universal slavery.

It is unadulterated nonsense to talk about not leaving in sectionalism and propose to boycott that part of the United States that lies east of the Mississippi and north of the Mason and Dixie line.

An attempt at any such thing would be criminal, and would bring upon our State much worse disasters than Waite's speech brought about a recent. There have been conventions enough this summer. There is a convention in session at Washington now in which we are interested, and which can do something besides sit idly. It will be awaiting the outcome of that before having any more conventions.

## CIVIC VIRTUE TRIUMPHANT.

Last Sunday we gave expression to the hope that before the week was out the civilian water warrens would be taken up. To-day we can congratulate the city that that hope has been fulfilled. The warrens are subscribed for to the full amount, and the work of building the new dam will be begun at once.

During the week the Mayor and the Council have been over the line of the new dam and found a sufficient supply of water. They discovered, too, that the water does not need to be as long as was at first expected, so that the cost may be a little less. There seems to be no doubt that the proposed improvement will about double the flow of water into Lake Moraine.

This who's proceeding has been a very pleasant and profitable instance of the sort of civic virtue which builds up cities and makes them strong. The Council declared to emergency, found out the way to increase the supply of water, and appealed to the citizens. They, in turn, promptly furnished the money for the necessary work. Such energy, harmony and promptness are altogether commendable. We hope this may be a precedent for the future, and that Council and citizens may always work together as efficient as they have worked together for this new dam.

## THAT FINANCIAL PLANK.

Democratic papers that are for silver still keep shouting that the Democratic platform was for free coinage, and they quote the much of:

"We do & to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal, or charge for mintage," and they stop right there. But in the platform there is a comma at that point, succeeded by a "but" of the largest size, as follows: "but the co. unit of coinage of both metals must be equal, intrinsic and exchangeable value or be equivalent through international agreement or by successive stages of legislation as seen, insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

Now, if that means free coinage at all, it means free coinage at a ratio of 24 to 25 to 1, or whatever the market ratio may be; and it does not mean, and cannot by any construction be twisted to mean, free coinage at 16 to 1.

The Democratic papers of the West and South are right on one point:

"The platform does not appear to mean gold monometalism, and Mr. Cleveland's message does."

## A SANE BIMETALLIST.

There are a few papers in the country, we are glad to observe, which are discussing the silver question with some regard to its scientific basis, and not altogether from a sectional point of view. One of these papers is the *Outlook*. This week, although it "mugwumped" last fall, has not yet gone to the full-savvy of savvier moderation for everything. Mr. Cleveland says and does, and in his last issue acknowledges clearly that

"Mr. Cleveland's message is wrong.

"And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money and to coin both gold and silver in equal amounts of each kind.

"And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts."

It may be well enough to put into a platform such vague language as this, but to put it into a law is utterly useless. Really the two sections of the platform:

"1. We are going on a single gold basis.

"2. We don't think a gold basis is right,

and theoretically we still favor bimetal-

lism.

"But there has not been enough gold produced to furnish a "sufficient currency" since the demonetization of silver in 1873, and that is the same amount of gold now as for about 30 per cent more property than then. He is in no way recognizing the fact, so strongly urged by Levens, the last of the great monetarists, and the inadequacy of the gold supply becomes more serious with each new nation that rejects silver and adopts gold.

"He does not appear to think that the complete rejection of silver by the United States, and the exclusive use of gold to supply the increasing currency needs, is any sense a hazardous experiment. His policy has, indeed, been urged by international metallists in order to bring about an international revolution in favor of the free coinage of silver at the old ratio. But Mr. Cleveland does not agree to this end in view. He certainly takes the ground that the present panic in which the value of every kind of currency has increased due to the fear that our silver currency will depreciate. He therefore calls for the unconditional acceptance of the issue of silver as the remedy for the present distress.

In the same number of *The Outlook*, there is an editorial on the recent remarks of Senator Waite at the Mansion House by Mr. A. T. Balfour, whom it is said is "a very sane monetarist," and whose speech is summarized as follows:

"Mr. Balfour's argument for bimetallism was clear and it is difficult to understand why those who claim to be experts know so little about the subject. What are the most important conditions of a legal tender? First, that it should be stable—that is, that a debt contracted in it should neither increase nor decrease in amount by mere passage of time. Second, that it should be always accessible; impossible to be so regarded by one government for political reasons, or, we may add, by speculators for gambling purposes, or even spontaneously and by popular action in a panic, to such an extent as to paralyze commerce. Third, that it should be international—equally available as a legal tender in all the markets of the world. Mr. Balfour contented—we think successfully—that none of these conditions is fulfilled by the standard of gold. Gold is not stable in value. On the contrary, as it is, any more gold is needed to-day than is required in the arts and sciences; and as the demands of trade and commerce for money are enormously and rapidly increasing, gold is necessarily appreciating in value, and every dealer has to pay a larger amount in industry or the products of industry when he pays his debts than is necessary for when it was contracted. Gold is not accessible. On the contrary, it is quite possible that it should be so sought by combinations, either political, speculative, or even spontaneous and unpredictable, as to bring on such a worldwide financial distress as the present. And gold is not international. It is not the standard of China or India, and the attempt to make it the standard of the entire country has accelerated and intensified the present distress.

"This is the spirit in which the question of bimetallism soon came to be discussed; East and West. And this is the sort of argument that will be with Eastern people who are disposed to be drawn away from bimetallism by the tremendous pressure exerted by the administration, by Wall Street, and by almost all the Eastern newspapers. We congratulate *The Outlook* on its sanity and its independence in this matter, and we trust that there may be many to follow its example.

When the news of the Bering Sea decision first came, most newspapers thought it was a victory for England, and so declared. It is now evident, however, that the *Gazette* was right in declaring at once that the decision was a decided victory for the United States.

Technically, the decision favored the English; practically, they have been forced to place on our seals by much more stringent regulations than have ever before been prevalent. This is now acknowledged by British officials. Sir Edward Gray has admitted in the House of Commons that the obligations imposed by the award would be to the prejudice of Great Britain; and the London papers are not at all pleased with the outcome of the arbitration.

We do not observe that any great good is to come from the massing of a large number of unemployed men in Washington, and think that such a movement cannot be of much use in influencing legislation. Every Congressman in the country has an object lesson in unemployed men in his own district and is perhaps seeking a remedy. The only difference appears to be in the nature of the remedy.

Mr. Charles Tracy, of Albany, N. Y., has it figured out exactly. "We," he says, "is the Cleve and repeaters, "will have twenty-five majority on every proposition." It would be perfectly safe for any one to set Mr. Tracy a new hat on each separate vote.

Ex Senator N. P. Banks' great speech at Chicago has been printed in pamphlet form for free distribution. It can be sent on application at the Denver Republican office, either in person or by mail. It is worth reading, re-reading and keeping.

The New York *Herald* says the silver men have a corruption fund of \$300,000 with which to work on Congress. The Denver papers say the administration men have a big corruption fund, but don't specify the exact size. Suppose we call it a stand-off, and give our Congressmen some credit for honesty.

One of the most instructive "object lessons" of the present session of Congress is shown in the unscrupulous use of patronage which the Democratic "civil service reform" President is making in order to coerce Congressmen and bring them to his bidding.

The Colorado Congressman do not appear to have far very well at the hands of Speaker Crisp. They are well down the list in the comparative unimportant committees, Mr. Pence on Labor and Irrigation and Mr. Bell on Private Lands and Miners' Claims.

At last the cup defenders have had a good fair race with plenty of wind, and the Vigilant won by a decided margin. It begins to look as if the Herreshoff boat would prove to be the real cup defender.

It is worthy of note that it is not so much the yachting itself that is condemned, as the attendant brutalities. It is useless to protest against the latter, so long as the general sentiment of the South supports yachting as the only effective form of punishment for negroes accused—not convicted—of certain crimes.

A good many hard things have been said and a good many are still printed every day, about Mr. Cleve and his fishing while the business world goes to smash. They are thoughtless who thus reproach the Cleve Yacht Club. Mr. Cleve and

may have deserved criticism during his trial, but the *Discovery* overcame him.

Another new member of Congress has won fame as a "bold" Mr. Sibley, previous term for his too close attention to the details of his office, but he has never allowed a desire to alibi or be lazy. *Discovery* is really a nice fellow,

and deserves credit for his work.

What else could be more business-like?



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A DEBATE OF NATIONAL INTEREST.  
Mr. Lawrence M. Nea has proved a ready more than once that his zeal greatly exceeds his discretion. He proved it at Chicago last summer, when he introduced his free trade plank in the Democratic platform. Now he has proved it again, and more conclusively than ever, by agreeing to a joint debate with Governor McKinley. Mr. Nea is one of those persons who are continually running in where wiser men fear to tread.

It will be a good thing, however, for the whole country if a joint debate of this sort can be arranged. By his performance at Chicago, Mr. Nea put himself forward as the champion tariff-smasher; McKinley is the champion tariff-mater. A debate between them would not only be instructive but also instructive especially to Mr. Nea.

The tariff is now the question that most seriously divides the two great parties, and there will be next winter in Congress a tremendous struggle over it. We... to have such a preliminary debate as the one above, and to vote as Onic will furnish.

Congressman Bourne, apropos of the launching of the *Minneapolis* and the approaching completion of the *Concordia*, wrote to the *New York Press* that these and the *New York*, the *Brooklyn*, the *Indiana*, the *Oregon* and the *Massachusetts* are all Republican ships. All were designed under Republican Secretaries of the Navy, and all but the *New York* and *Brooklyn* authorized by the Republican Fifty-first Congress. Mr. Bourne himself drew the provisions for the three big battleships and the fast cruisers, and in his motion the minimum speed was fixed at 20 knots higher than ever before. It is worth remembering, says the *Press*, that seven years ago Abram S. Hewitt declared in committee that we could not build high-speed marine engines. That was Democratic. It was Republican to do it.

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It is worthy of note

## DAILY EDITION.

Lake City Miners Have Not Received Wages for Several Weeks.

## THE KANSAS VINE TROUBLES.

Deputy Marshal Sworn in to Protect the Miners—Many Will Not Go to Work—Still Unsettled at Leavenworth—Other Troubles.

DENVER, Aug. 22.—Colonel H. B. McCoy, commanding the Second Infantry, Colorado National Guards, is in receipt of a telegram from the sheriff of Lake City, which indicates that serious trouble may be expected from that locality. The complication is supposed to grow out of the fact that a number of the men employed in the mines there have not been paid for several weeks. They have grown dissatisfied and a riot is imminent.

For several days they have been gathering in large bodies and the spirit is "earthy," that in case of an outbreak, they will not be able to handle them and become master of the situation. Communication has been opened by the State authorities with the sheriff, and in case of necessity the entire command of the second regiment will be sent to the scene. The soldiers are now under arms ready to move at a moment's warning.

## Contractor Munday's Trouble.

KAN., Aug. 22.—Sewer Contractor Munday got about 20 new men to work on his contract this morning. The new men had been in the trenches but a short time when the strikers appeared and came to them to quit work. The strikers so far have engaged in no violent demonstrations. The Trades Assembly is still trying to bring about a compromise between the men and the contractor.

A conference was held in the office of the State Labor Commissioner this afternoon with Mr. J. D. Munday, who is in charge of the men at work on the sewers. Mr. Gaskins has a sort of ultimatum to the effect that unless we set aside a deposit to the next measure proposed by the government, they would remain under it at least moment and leave home to the ministry in the city.

The State Labor members after a party conference made known their demands to the Premier in a similar though somewhat less menacing manner. The Eng. Soc. Radicals, who under the leadership of the Radical Mr. LaFond, have been regarded with growing apprehensions ever since the beginning of the strike, insist that the bill was not innocent at the time the deposit was taken and was not intended.

Considering the money less condition of the men this action has aroused a great deal of feeling.

As the foreman has no employment unless he can be dismissed for violating the law.

## Kansas Miners' Strike.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 22.—The strike situation has not been very material yet, it is agreed, to-day. The existing differences seem no nearer a settlement now than they were two months ago, although it is evident that the men are tired of trying to live without work, and the operators are losing money every day, while a stagnation is apparent in commercial pursuits.

The North Leavenworth shop, was again to-day. Engineer Graham was "battered and bruised" for his trouble remaining at his post. Superintendent Carr is anxious to come to terms with the men, but it is not known what he will do with the negroes brought from the south. A strikers' committee called upon him Monday afternoon, but he did not accept, which was rejected. He then made a better proposition this morning, which the miners are now considering in secret meeting. No attempt is being made to operate the diverse mine, and the miners say they may start down to-morrow.

## At Weller City.

WELLER CITY, Kan., Aug. 22.—A negro who emerged from one of the Central company's stockades this evening was set upon by the strikers on his return to the first upon whom they took to his house, over a fusillade, but escaped. To-night a company of armed French miners were shot in a vacant lot of arms and afterwards addressed by Thomas Morris in a most apologetic vein. He advised every one to arm himself to the teeth. He excited men generally resolved to visit the Kansas and Texas company's stockade, No. 23, in the morning, but they so躲避ed him to follow.

## Deputy Marshal at Frontenac.

PITTSBURG, Kas., Aug. 22.—Watters in the district have suddenly assumed a serious phase again. This morning thirty of Pittsburg's best citizens were sworn in as deputy marshals and sent to Frontenac to protect the men who had signed the agreement with the Santa Fe company and wanted to go to work. About 400 strikers had assembled within the intention of preventing any work, but were cowed by the deputies. So great was the crowd, however, that only 75 of the 250 men who had announced themselves ready to mining, would enter the state. The objecting miners were mostly from other camps and were led by Weller.

News of the affair reached Topeka and Manager Devlin, source, a train for a few and reached here accompanied by a few miners and a large number of deputies. During the excitement to-day, wives of the striking factions engaged in a general strike. The situation is regarded as very threatening. Men who have signed the agreement are greeted with opprobrious epithets whenever they appear. Continuous demonstrations are certain and a leveret is being brought to bear on the classed ones to induce them to change their judgment.

## The Packing House Strike.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 22.—The strike of the packing house employees so far effects only the killing departments at Swift's and Schwartz's & Son's, and the machinery at Armour's. The latter's name is running without trouble. The directors have resorted in a practical suspension of operations. When a gang of 30 or 40 Indians applied for work this morning they were arrested by the strikers and driven through the Union Pacific yards with clubs and stones. This was the only trouble of the day. Swift's received instructions from headquarters to-day to reduce their force 250 men and when these told the strikers there may be trouble.

## The Jobbing Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—While the feeling in the market is better than it was a week ago and a little easier business is

in motion, demand is still very moderate, steady and uncertain. The outlook is yet doubtful. Certainly buyers are doing more business and as purchases have been moderate, trade should be important, even under present adverse circumstances. The market is steady in tone without eagerness to buy or pressure to sell. The coming woolen trade is fair, but leading buyers have to place the necessary orders for spring goods.

## FOREIGN TOPICS.

Mr. Gladstone and His Jovial Followers in Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Few English prime ministers have encountered such difficulties among their political friends as Mr. Gladstone has experienced and overcome since the Home Rule bill went into the committee stage. Almost every speech has made the subject of comic嘲笑 by the government majority. In the committee Mr. Gladstone was "worried" by the requests, demands and threats of the divided Nationalists. With the passage of the clauses in the paragraphs concerning representation at Westminster and similar money bills, he had to commit his great liberal cause to the support of the bill, and the bill was over and the vote to be carried through in the next reading without further strain upon his overtaxed energies. The great leader, however, was conservative and unaccustomed with the growing steadily with the growth of the Conservative party.

## DIFFICULTIES IN THE BANKS.

Unionists' obstruction has been a far less interesting citizen by than the numerous jealousies and bearish burnings in the Liberal ranks. Back Glastonbury group who oppose the Home Rule bill was secured through promises of special legislation offered out on the Prime Minister as soon as it became clear that it was up to him to lead the bill through the House and that their party had been forced to withdraw.

Democrats' that the government's policies and assurances do not realize what they might be on every side. The West Lancashire members went "as far as to say" that unless we set aside a deposit to the next measure proposed by the government, they would remain under it at least moment and leave home to the ministry in the city.

The Society Labor members after a party conference made known their demands to the Premier in a similar though somewhat less menacing manner. The Eng. Soc. Radicals, who under the leadership of the Radical Mr. LaFond, have been regarded with growing apprehensions ever since the beginning of the strike, insist that the bill was not innocent at the time the deposit was taken and was not intended.

## ABOUT PIKE'S PEAK.

Colo. came in yesterday to view the signs of Manton. They are located at the border.

Dr. Richter, a prominent doctor of Germany, with a party of Germans who are at the City made the ascent of the peak over the cog road yesterday.

Rev. L. B. Warner, Major Col. Remond, Mr. C. P. Becker and Mr. G. G. McCreary went to Cripple Creek yesterday morning to enjoy the solitude and scenic surroundings of that singular place for four or five days.

A horseback party consisting of twenty-four members from the City went over to the Garden of the Gods last evening, taking a cook and supplies along. After a gay excursion and a general rest time the party returned in the evening and voted the excursion an entire success.

A pretty little year-old wai was sent a few days from Paris to Parker, Colorado. It was his intention to give the wee girl some good family to care for. Some one suggested the idea of raising money to take care of the child. The people responded and the child was given a home. The boy is now in the care of the church.

## WATER FOR DRY LANDS.

A Unique Plan of Irrigation Advocated on Specie Correspondence.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Much as have been advertised the rich soil and beautiful sites of the western edge of the Mississippi valley, comprising the lands of western Kansas and Nebraska, those who have tried farming there realize that it requires something more to make agriculture successful—a permanent water supply. The hundreds of white-wheeled prairie schooners that have gone east and southeast, to the "wife's toils" or to Oklahoma, have proved only too well the lack of rains like a spectre over the treeless plains.

To impress this need upon congress and induce government aid in giving success to irrigation a convention will be held and a unanimous resolution presented to the national government. There is no hope to be expected from circles from the rivers. The Arkansas, on the banks of which the meeting will be held, is used during much of the growing season, but a waste of glistening sand a quarter of a mile in width, will not a pool to reflect the clouds. The storage of water in ravines or reservoirs is equally impracticable, and arid areas we are out an indifferent success for general irrigation in the extreme west of the prairies.

The most feasible plan of furnishing water as we are the one which will be urged by those most familiar with climate and soil conditions is the underground system—a system as unique as it is valuable and one which much is expected.

This practicability was first shown near Dodge City, on the Arkansas river, in western Kansas. An enterprising firm began a ditch on the north side of the river which was then a barren expanse of sand. Certain facts were found to be true. The river valley has a fall of seven feet to the mile. The sheet water or underflow is reached at about seven feet below the surface, where in a vast deposit of sand and gravel, a permanent supply of water is found making its way into a great river from west to east. By commencing a ditch at any point at a depth of three feet and extending it upstream a mile at a grade of three feet to the mile it would then be seven feet deep.



A "PRAIRIE SCHOONER."

low the surface. Another mile would raise it to a depth of 11 feet, or four feet into the underflow, the sheet water being always seven feet below the surface practically parallel with the bed of the river. The ditch was extended to a depth of 18 feet when the grade of the river was attained, and the ditch was considered sufficient for drainage from the underflow.

When the ditch was completed, enough water drained into it to cause at the place of beginning a stream of 15 cubic feet per minute to flow over a low dam—a phenomenon, as it is in the midst of a dry and windswept prairie, where there was neither sign nor evidence of water on land or in sky. There is every indication that this supply of water from a practically inexhaustible reservoir can be kept up the year round, and by means of an extension of the system furnish moisture for all the vast river bottoms of the prairie states.

An irrigating ditch leading from just above the dam and carried on across the plains with a slight fall was watered thousands of acres and in one place gives a fall of 25 feet.

So important was this discovery deemed by the legislatures and people of the west that at their urgent request government surveyors have made careful surveys north and south from the Arkansas, securing abundant evidence that the great underlying sheet of water is pulsing in its seaward flow under all the plains, in some areas being used by a railroad company to pass through the mountains and across a wide valley to the east side of the river, proving a movement in that direction in the water.

More than 30 wells in prairie lines north and south have been tested by government engineers on the theory that if the water in all showed the same level it would prove their supply to be from the same source. The variation was found to be surprisingly small, and further experiments and practical experiences of the new plan of irrigation will be demanded.

The most important feature of the irrigation system is the fact that no amount of surface irrigation can deplete the sup-

plies of Manton. They are located at the border.

## Baking Powders.

## Before Congress.

The Pure Food before Congress would be a glorious measure for the people, and should become a law. The public want pure food, and in order to protect themselves must know what is adulterated. All adulterated preparations should be so branded, including Baking Powders containing Ammonia or Alum. Then if people want to dose themselves with "absolutely pure" Ammonia or Alum, they will do it knowingly. The public have been doing up the composition of Ammonia and Alum and they don't like the idea of eating either in their hot biscuits.

## Dr. Price's

## CREEK Baking Powder

is a Pure Cream of Tartar Powder; free from Ammonia, Alum, Lime or other adulteration. Are every investigation, whether in the laboratory or kitchen, confirms and emphasizes its superiority in every way.

play of the sheet water. This is the fugitive waters that have lived to their underground caverns to escape the sand and the fierce rays of the sun and the furnace heated south winds racing over the plains. While the large irrigation ditches of eastern Colorado have trained the Arkansas river dry and the Canaries of Denver with its surrounding fields devoted to market gardening have converted the flat, a few score miles farther down the stream the underflow is tapped and produces the oozing lime flow with a. its attendant blessings.

The development of irrigation is the only hope for a large portion of the Mississippi valley beyond the six principal meridians. By its means the valley can be turned into regions of perpetual fertility. The uplands will then be devoted to grazing for the cattle upon a thousand knobs, and agriculture will cease to be an experiment of doubtful result, but will be a certain and unvarying experiment of prosperity. C. Y. BARGER.

## SPRING SOCIETY.

Disguised as a Man, She Made a Gallant Offer and Bought Duels.

A very famous heroine in her day was Matilda de Grau, who remembered vaguely as the "Spanish soldier nun." She left memoirs which have been translated or summarized or "romanced" in most European tongues. The truth of them has been disputed; but, upon the other hand, she sang, danced, and played cards with the officers, and, as is said, was a favorite of the King of Spain.

Cataina de la Roche, on the banks of which the meeting will be held, is used during much of the growing season, but a waste of glistening sand a quarter of a mile in width, will not a pool to reflect the clouds. The storage of water in ravines or reservoirs is equally impracticable, and arid areas we are out an indifferent success for general irrigation in the extreme west of the prairies.

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By commencing a ditch at any point at a depth of three feet and extending it upstream a mile at a grade of three feet to the mile it would then be seven feet deep.

She reached the town and accepted an engagement as manager to the fair or was made an new mother. Companions of business and pleasure—for a great army in love at sight—led to a first love, in which she fell per man promptly. The great army smuggered into prison, but Cataina found it necessary to repay this service by juggling and deceiving her men.

"You know Eng and is said to be a band of robbers. I had no idea of finding there such great military displays."

"All," she replied, "the people of different countries do not understand each other. Now, I have actually seen under the impression that the French were a great military nation!"—Yours Companion.

A Talented Agent.

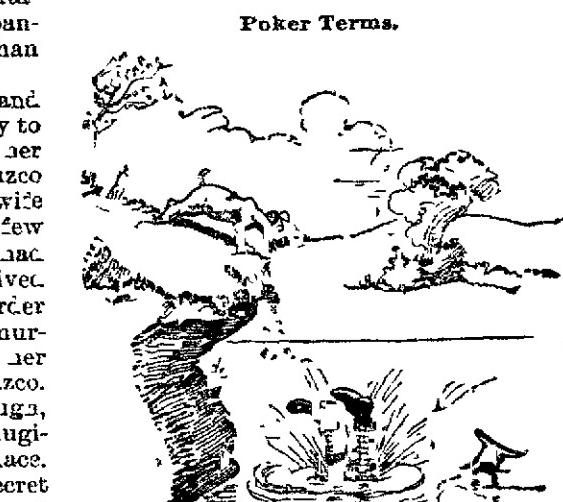
Mrs. Homescraper—You certainly don't expect anybody to raise his house by Way, is saggy. The doors all run.

Agent (a smart man)—It was built that way on purpose, mom, to keep peace in the family. Greatest invention of the age, mom.

Mrs. Homescraper—Keep peace in the family!

Agent—Yes, mom—noticing like it. Whenever your husband crops his collar buttons he always know where to find 'em.—New York Weekly.

## Poker Terms.



## GOING IN.

A Passionate Learner.

Mrs. Wearie—just hate my husband's relatives, every one of 'em.

Mrs. Brightie—Oh, I just love my husband's relatives, I fairly love 'em and am almost dying to see them again.

"Where do they live?"

"In Chicago."—Excuse.

To Small.

"I wish my little boy would try to be good at the time," said Robbie's mamma as she put a small piece of fresh beef on the end of a toothpick and held it within her nose. After a few seconds the muscles of the throat twinged slightly, the mouth opened, the jaws began to work, and every effort of chewing and swallowing followed, after which she lay down again.

"Bob," replied Robbie. "But I don't think I'm big enough to do very well at it yet."—Tarn's Bazaar.

## The Home of the Kangaroo.

There are no native kangaroos except in the continent of Australia. That country contains about 1,000,000 of them. Over 100,000 skins are shipped to the United States for use in bootmaking. Each skin will make about four pairs of ordinary sized shoes.

Denuding Our Mountains.

There's perhaps no country that has suffered more from the ultimate roots and trunks arising from stripping off the natural covering of the hillsides than the United States. Yet we continue to denude our remaining forests with destruction.

## SCHOOLER'S LIFE OF JEFFERSON.

There is a ways room for a new life of Thomas Jefferson. He is one of those characters, like Julius Caesar and Oliver Cromwell, and Mary Stuart, about whom men will either as long as human nature contains its present variety of elements; and he took so prominent a part, for so long a time, in a period so full of interest, for a man, that no one biographer can well treat him, in a satisfactory way.

Professor Schouler has had a difficult task to compress a succinct account of a man who lived to be over seventy, and who was a prominent figure in public life for nearly forty years, within the limits of a little volume of 250 pages in the "Masters of America" series, published by Dodd, Mead & Co. He has done it only to gratify us; the earlier portion is disproportionately full as compared with the later, and Jefferson's eight years as President are passed over with extreme brevity and a rather superficial touch.

Jefferson was one of those men about whom it is most impossible to write without constantly taking sides either for him or against him, and Professor Schouler, while he raises himself "intransigent" to acknowledge some of Jefferson's old qualities, is essentially and from first to last a eulogist. Some reviewers, we observe, have praised Mr. Schouler's impartiality. We fear such reviewers have not read the book. The author is not only a eulogist of Jefferson throughout, he is a propagator of Jefferson's enemies and they include, at one time or another, every prominent man in the United States except Mr. Macmillan and Monroe. To Hamilton Mr. Schouler is especially unfriendly, never sparing him without a cover or an over-dimension of one which portrays a being very far removed from impartiality. While acknowledging the claim on "founding the nation's credit on the firm rock of punctilious good faith," he goes on to say that his influence on State credit was bad, and intimates that he was responsible for the State repudiation which he owed the financial panic of 1837. He calls him a "traitor" from the British West Indies, "formidable yet peaceful in New York's aristocratic circle;" and does opportunity to contrast his "protection for whatever was British," and his aged monarchial tendencies, with the simple tastes, the Americanism, and the pure love of country, exhibited by his hero, Jefferson. Among people who know something about American history, a man who writes of Hamilton in such a bitter and one-sided way can hardly be claimed to be considered a fair minded or judicious historian.

But Mr. Schouler is not content with writing down Hamilton, he attempts to tarnish the fair fame of the greatest patriot of the nineteenth century and smear the unsullied name of our pre-eminent Chief Justice. There is a sentence which shows his bias against John Marshall. "Marshall, in those earlier days was 'rest' from party politics, and his first great effort from the bench was to deal the Republican administration a heavy blow." The ignominous task he had attempted in the State department, against the wisdom and choice of the people, to irritate the secession party in the offices."

But Mr. Schouler is not only bitter and partisan, he is inconsistent. We read, on page 6:

"Jefferson instigated and led the opposition (to Washington's administration) and as a further means of reaching public sentiment, encouraged Frenchmen to start an opposition newspaper."

Then on page 66, we read:

"He (Jefferson) had his own accurate perception of the impropriety of waging war upon the administration."

One would think that it did not need a very "keen" perception to discover the impropriety of persistently "waging war" the administration of which he was a member, and of encouraging a literary highwayman to start an opposition newspaper to try to overthrow the chief to whom he owed a allegiance.

Of Jefferson's connection with the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, Mr. Schouler says very little. He thinks that "far too much has been made" of those resolutions. Certainly John C. Calhoun made "far too much" of them, but they answered his purpose to give a basis to the secession movement. The Louisiana purchase is treated in a similar summary manner. Less than two pages are devoted to it, and there's no explanation of the way in which it was brought about, and no reference to Jefferson's opinion that it "made waste paper of the Constitution." The embargo and its effects are dismissed also in a few sentences. In fact, the whole of Jefferson's administration is treated very superficially.

"John Ward, Preacher," is popularity. It will appear first as a serial in the Atlantic Monthly, beginning probably with the October number, and will afterward be published in book form by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Magazine of American History has again changed hands, and will hereafter be issued by the Magazine of American History company of 120 Broadway, N. Y. The new management promise to bring to the center of the magazine new features and far-reaching plans which will maintain the publication at the high standard established by its early editors and so ably continued under the direction of Martha J. Lamb. The editor in chief now is Nathan G. Bond of Connecticut.

"Pierre Loti" has decided to devote himself to a new work, the plot of which will be set in the Holy Land. To obtain materials for his "outing" he will make a pilgrimage through Palestine starting from Cairo as soon as the summer heat is over, and proceed across the desert to Jerusalem. There will be no Europeans in the caravan. His idea is to go as near as he can the route taken by the Holy Family in the night into Egypt.

Read the same A ready—"I want you to publish these poems in book form," said a sedately-looking man to a Paternoster Row publisher. Publisher: "I'll look over them, but I cannot promise to bring them out unless you have a well-known name." Poet: "That's all right. My name is known wherever the English language is spoken." "Ah, indeed! What is your name?" "John Smith."—Journalist.

On the other hand, Jefferson was the greatest political writer of his day; he was far-seeing, astute in the management of men, popular with the common people, whom he could trust, not as Patrick Henry did, but more than any other man of his time; in fact, his education were nearly a century in advance of his age; his attainments in science and literature were very considerable; and he did a large amount of good work for his country.

No life of Jefferson, however condensed, can be considered at all adequate for its purpose which does not present both his virtues and his faults; which is either a eulogy or an obituary. Professor Schouler has indeed noted some of Jefferson's faults, but the whole tone of his book is arbitrary to excess, and we cannot consider it either impartial or satisfactory.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

In Harper's Bazaar for August 12 appears a curious yet interesting descriptive article—"A Woman's Management of a Stock Farm." It refers to the notable exhibition at the Columbia Exposition made by Mrs. S. P. C. Williams, whose herds of Guernsey cattle are now famous in this country and abroad. Mrs. Williams' extensive acres, for grazing and other purposes, are situated at Roslyn, L. I. The contribution suggests, incidentally, an argument of the activities of women beyond mere those dairy industries in which so many of them have been successful.

Harper's Young People for August 5th offers as a prominent article one by Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., "Kyoipacu, the Angakot" (Kyoipacu, the Medicine Man), a most interesting sketch of one of Lieutenant Peary's Indian acquaintances in the Wabash Sound region. There is a stirring short story of Arizona life, "A Message from the Sky," by Mrs. K. M. Hart.

## FAMILY NOTES.

In the September number of Harper's Magazine the reader of Dr. A. Conan Doyle's latest historical novel, "The Refugees," will be particularly attracted to an article relating to the career of that picturesque and prominent character in Dr. Doyle's novel—Dame de Greslon, Sieur du Chat, or Durut. The author is Mr. William McLennan, and the elaborate illustrations are furnished by Mr. Reinhard. Durut's actual history is here set forth under the title "A Gentleman of the Royal Guard." He will be discovered, in his reality as we as in romance, a striking type of the adventurous French pioneer in the New World.

At a fee of \$3, Mr. Storer, for many years the editor of Harper's Young People, died in New York city on the 21st instant, after a short illness. Mr. Storer was of English parentage and English education, having graduated from Oxford University. Soon after completing his college terms he came to this country and began professional literary work, in which he was thoroughly successful. Editorials, etc., of late years, interrupted his general literary activity, though he found time to produce many short stories and an introduction to Balzac's works published by Roberts Brothers in 1859.

Francis Parkman, the historian, has recovered from his severe illness, and is passing the summer at Newcastle, N. H.

M. Zola's novel, "Lourdes," will be published in the columns of the New York Herald.

## BOOKS IN TEXT BOOKS.

The Kind of Writing That Pays Best. Money in Cookbooks. Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—There are thousands of men and women of intelligence in the United States who in their school days learned to know well the name of Pinneo, Pinneo's grammar, Pinneo's arithmetic, and other text books furnished the groundwork for the education of many who have become famous and rich, and of many who have won a place in society. Since the day when Dr. Pinneo no longer taught school, other writers of text books have arisen, so that his name is a most forgotten, but some of his old scholars and the students who learned from his textbooks, many of whom are now gray-haired men and women, will be surprised to learn that Dr. Pinneo has been a life, though in retirement, at least, these years, and was only brought to his bed-chamber early in August, being at the time of his death the oldest graduate of Yale College.

The death of Dr. Pinneo suggests the question which was often asked, the writer by a young man who had some thought of making literature a career by which he could earn his living, and that question was, "What kind of writing pays the best?" Dr. Pinneo's career and that of many others who wrote textbooks for the schools turned a complete answer to this question. There is no writing that begins to pay as the composition of successful textbooks does. It brings a sort of academic fame, and it brings a great deal of money as well. Dr. Pinneo's royalties from his

textbooks enabled him to live in comfort in his old age.

Mr. William Swinton, who gained a wide reputation during the civil war as the correspondent of one of the New York newspapers, made after the war was over have earned a handsome salary in one of the several newspaper offices with which he was connected to connect himself. But he was a friend, who was also a publisher, to write a textbook for use in the schools. So it is. The book was well received, and thus beginning Mr. Swinton continued as a writer of textbooks until his death a year or two ago. He accumulated a fortune in this work. Some of his royalties were as great as \$15,000 a year, and no work of fiction, excepting possibly "Ben-Hur," has ever paid such royalties as that—at least year after year as long as the copyright lasted. Mr. Swinton at first did not estimate to be worth more than \$100,000, and he was also five or six thousand dollars a year income during the years when he was writing these books.

Mr. Noah Webster has been able to receive the usual royalty price for textbooks, it is estimated, but his earnings, those of his heirs from the sales of Webster's spelling book would have amounted to over \$100,000. The publishers of the United States, as well as those publishers whose names are familiar and who are at the head of great business institutions, declare that if it were not for their profits upon the sale of schoolbooks and other educational works they would be compelled either to go out of the business or very greatly to curtail their ventures. There are a score or more of textbook writers who have earned more money for publishers and for their authors than any work of fiction ever published in England, with perhaps four or five exceptions. Publishers are unanimous in the opinion that a writer who conceives a new and popular method of teaching any of the departments of education before scholars will find the pecuniary rewards are greater than those to be obtained from any other form of writing.

One of Harriet Beecher Stowe's sisters, having written some essays which caused her to be regarded as even more brilliant than her sister, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," found that her earnings from these essays hardly paid her for the pen, and after which she used it in writing them, and combining this with a desire to go to sea, she said to her, "Miss Beecher, if you will write a textbook for schools, or will compile even a cook book, I will guarantee that you can earn enough from it to support you as long as you live."

She was amazed at this suggestion, but her father, the distinguished Dr. Lyman Beecher, advised her to undertake it, and a few months after Miss Beecher's cook book appeared upon the market, its profits were not as great as those of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but they were greater than anything else that any of the Beechers ever wrote, exceeding possibly Mrs. Beecher's "Star Sayings," which had a very wide circulation.

Mr. O. W. Chapman will contribute an article on Daniel Defoe to the September Century. She says that in his time he was a more complete paradox than Defoe. "His fame is world-wide, though a that is known of him is one or two of his best productions." He was fifty-eight years of age at the time "Robinson Crusoe" was written, and he was then a man who had failed and failed, and had made up his life.

The manuscript of Scott's biography of Swift was sold in London a few weeks ago for £1,500. It contains nearly 570 pages in large quarto, bound in Russia leather, and has the arms of Constable on the title page. Walter Scott was writing this work, Henry Webber on him and commanded satisfaction for an imaginary insult. On this manuscript, Webber placed his photo.

Mr. George Frederic Parsons, for ten years a writer for the Tribune, died on Aug. 12 in New York.

Mr. Parsons was born at Brighton, Eng. and, 33 years ago. Besides his regular writing, he found time to produce many short stories and an introduction to Balzac's works published by Roberts Brothers in 1859.

Mr. Edwards.

## THE DEAD VOICE.

How still the house! The light peering between the close blinds and over the basement stairs is all low, fearing to touch the sea Where... I lie cold the dead.

The bird whose song awoke me with the dawn And filled with melody the fragrant lawn This morning sang a faltering, plaintive ay And then I saw it fly away.

Fond, weeping friend, caress my marble brow Ant to my bosom of gold, as they somehow Would fain ease my tender woes and tears The love of mortal year.

And kindred, friends, for many a year estranged, Have oft my form the friendly cap exchanged, And in it, have seen the bitter strife sorely wept in life.

The conscious door opens noiselessly, and as we so few words of tenderness for me Once sat at my side and cries: "Courage thou art live."

"Forgive, sweet wife, forgive."

Yet I am calm, with calmness of the dead Who by the love of God are comforted. My peace both to me a mighty river rolls Am rest unto my soul.

But far is a voice—a cry—so small, so faint, My child!—a parrot, I hear thy plaint! Oh, God! Grant but to me its steps to guide, And I cast it to the sea.

Zilie Coote in Youths Companion.

## MOLIE'S PROBLEMS.

There's lots of things I cannot understand, That hardly makes no matter how I try. One's wing is brown comes my little lamb. Because the sun is hot up in the sky.

Never have I seen any way worms eat worms. Instead of pie and puddings fit of pums. Can't see why a saw always squeaks.

Or why the boys are afraid of little sums. I cannot understand why doggies bark.

Instead of taking sides, like you and me; And way the sun don't shine when it is dark. Instead of when it's light it cannot see.

Wonder what it makes when you grow, And why they have wings like little flies; But puzzlers of a, the things I know is why Grandma wears windows on her eyes.

Can I tell you what I mean by a dog?

Ninety-two Years In a Workhouse.

The debt has been reported to the Saenger world of guardians of Eliza Saenger, who has been an inmate of Saenger's workhouse, Sheerness, for 92 years. The deceased was born in the establishment and remained chargeable until her death, somewhat weak intellect separating her from earning her own living. She was affectionately known as the "mother" of the house.

Her will was read, the visiting guardians

and relatives met to witness her

death.

War is only a good thing for soldiers

and not women.

"Say, cog on the war."

"There's a dog on the war. Each

town has got a nice soldiers' monument,

## LIVE ON THE NEW ERA.

CASE OF GOOD FEELING, TAKEN OR TEN, IS EARNESTLY ADVOCATED.

He Meets a Porter on the Train Who Intelligent Discourses Human Nature and the World's Fair—Strange People Going to the Fair.

Copyright, 1863, by Edgar W. Nye.

SPOTTSWOOD CENTER, S. C., August.

The new law regarding the sale of liquor, by which Governor Timman assumes the duties of brewer, state controller of jugs and purveyor of cups, has driven a great many town people to the country, where the laws are less

severe, with the terrible cost mark on it. That's all. God save us from another!

"War makes an advance on mourning goods, mate."

"Let advance—united savages in a light uniform of cocoanut oil have wars and fight in them. I'm for peace and an era of good feeling with soda on the side."

This meeting was one long to be remembered, and following as it is the meeting between Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Davis will, I am sure, conduce to greater the two sections and bring many southern capitals north to live.

On the train the past week I got to talking with a porter on the passenger car Aspinwax.

"Is travel generally good for this season?" I asked.

"Yes, we call it fair, said just fair."

"What's fair?" said I, putting him in the train with my eight-year-old cane.

"Not exactly," he said, with a look of pain. "We have some world's fair people, but not many. They can't start at all, lately, and now some of them will make you sad to see at them."

"They are good many of 'em that before the war was called white trash us colored people. They didn't care themselves no way up to us. They was most generally bad, said, and had no family. They live in the mountains and eat possums and make crooked whisky and wore low, low pants with big corpora and faced with perspiration, said; yea, said, said, perspiration—not that had started up in a possum or a revenue official, said."

"Do you mean that any of that class are on the way to the World's fair?"

"Oh, yes, we see 'em every little while, folks that has sort of grace, since the war; but, said, you know, that never had slaves. The war gave them a chance to start in square with the aristocracy so far as money goes, and they're ahead now, some of 'em, in a money way. They will go to work and hustle and dress better, and, by golly, now you're surprised to see 'em break loose and ride on the cars."

"Some of 'em don't know the war is over, said. Some is mutton sick for the soldiers yet."

"Are they afraid of the cars?"

"Oh, yes; lots of 'em was never on one car, said. One woman comes to me

some cases of apoplectic were received here yesterday, and it was noticed that when opened they did not pay. There has been an era of good feeling ever since. Northern and southern guests have shaken hands and even hugged each other in some instances while riding over the late war. Some said they were glad of it. One South Carolinian said, "It turned out just as we knew it would from the start." "Oh, no," said a man from Massachusetts, trying to sit on the masterpiece, "the northerns have been warped 40 times in so many weeks if the south had not had the slaves, and I am sorry it was not done, for we never had such fun before the war as we are having now."

"We were wrong from the start," said the southern man. "We should have taken the negro back to where we got them and paid Africa \$80 per month for their slaves. Then there would have been an era of good feeling over the war."

"We were from the start," said the northern man. "We should have made the negroes pay for the war, and I am sorry it was not done, for we never had such fun before the war as we are having now."

## MYSTERY REVIVED.

Was the Missing A. E. Garrison  
Killed for Money?

## A FEMALE DETECTIVE.

She is Hunting Up the Case and Thinks  
She Has a Clue—Our Water Works  
Improvement Warrants Nearly  
all Taken.

Is the mystery surrounding the disappearance of A. E. Garrison of this city about to be cleared up? It is a question that is now being asked. On the first day of April last A. E. Garrison, cashier of the Capri bank of Denver, telephoned his family in this city that he would come to this city as usual in the evening to spend the Sabbath. That was the last ever heard of him. His disappearance was a great mystery as there was no known cause for it. His accounts at the bank were in good shape and he was known to have had many large sums of money with him. A effort so far has failed to draw any light on the subject.

Wednesday a woman named Mrs. M. E. Williams went to police headquarters in Denver and asked to be shown the records regarding any mysterious disappearances or murders that occurred in that place in the latter part of March or first of April. She was very reticent, but to a Denver newspaper man made some admissions. She said that she was the representative of a private detective agency and had been retained to ferret out a mysterious crime. She refused to give names, but said that it was a "roughnecks" man. This had been used by a woman to go out near the Grant mine, etc., where he had been struck down by two confederates. They had received the sum of \$500 which had been given among the three. The woman had quarreled with her confederates and then told the chief of the private detective agency that she had been retained to find out the name of the criminal. This Mrs. Williams had been in on leasehold and a set with the woman and received a portion of the money. More than this Mrs. Williams refused to say, but did the same thing for Longmont.

On the 20th of March a mutilated body had been found near the Grant mine and it was supposed the man had been killed by a gang. The Denver papers, after hearing Mrs. Williams' story, decided that she was on the track of the mysterious disappearance of Emery L. Johnson, receiver of the Colorado Consolidated, owners of the Crissie and Ness, Simmon's, McClean and Joyce, who own the American. A three car number and a are confident of winning.

The Little Crissie isn't sixty feet deep and shows a good vein of quartz. The do so, though it does not run as well as the one taken from the American. It is working two men.

The American is practical, if not assessment, but the owners claim that they have good mineral in sight.

The Rinoceros is twenty feet in depth and the day's run varies in from twenty to forty inches. In view of the impending law suits, it is hard to incide on how the ore is running at present, but it looks likely and appears to be getting richer. This mine recently struck twenty tons of first-class ore to the Grant smelter at Denver and four tons to the Beaver smelter at present. Mr. Arthur Forrest of Cyanite mi. is engaged in excavating for the treatment of concentrates and Superintendent Anderson states that they are succeeding perfectly. He claims that his mi. can treat a ton of concentrates produced in camp and do it as easily and successfully as a smelter. The concentrates being treated are from the Gold and Gobet, James and Samuels, mi. and from the Rinoceros, Beaver and C. O. mines. The mi. has been working on concentrates for three of four days, but it is estimated that it has saved about \$8,000 worth of gold in this time.

A sample of ore is being shipped to the Rose mi. from the Iron King on Gold creek.

The Marie D., the Princess company, shows a four foot vein, with a pay streak from six inches to two feet wide, at a depth of seventy feet and on paning the pay streak shows plenty of good colors.

The vein in the Log cabin is four or five feet wide and the day's run averages twelve inches, the ore running from less than \$8.00 to \$10 per ton. A recent car load average \$8.00 to \$10 per ton.

Very little ore is being taken out at present, though six men are employed in doing the open work. The new working shaft is 100 feet deep and the mine has 70 feet of drift.

The La May is not shipping anything at present except the ore from its claim, which is going to be miles. The men have been at work timbering, cutting stations and other camp work for some time but this work is about complete and the mine will soon be taken out again. A fine slate house has been erected over the new working shaft and the La May is much better equipped for mining and banking its output than was when the big strike was made.

The Eclipse No. 2, located near the La May, is spilling from the surface of the ground to the Beaver Park mill and the appearance of the ore is quite good.

John A. Logan is one of the coming wonders of the camp, if indeed it is not a ready the best mine in the district.

The amount of development done is working shaft is only twenty-two feet deep and from this it has been run a distance of fourteen feet along a well-defined vein which carries a remarkably rich streak about six inches wide selected a strong white gold.

The mine is being worked by hand.

The mine is being worked by hand.</p

